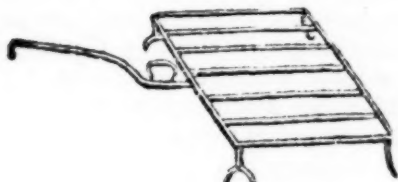


COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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ERRORS IN LAST REGISTER.

THE speed with which I am compelled to despatch my affairs, makes it wonderful to myself that I do not commit many more errors than I do. When I have time to read what I have published (which is seldom the case), I find generally plenty of errors; but if of an unimportant nature, I let them go unnoticed. In the last Register, however, the article which is in French as well as in English, there are some errors of importance, particularly in the French. In the English, in paragraph 15, instead of "*two thousand towns, villages, and hamlets,*" it ought to be, *a thousand cities and towns, and ten thousand villages.* Consequently, the French is erroneous in this particular. In the French, paragraph 2, instead of "*à l'exception de notre révolution de 1688, qui fut faite*" it should be, *sans exception de notre révolution de 1688, car elle fut faite.* Paragraph 10, instead of "*diametralement opposée aux lois,*" it ought to be, *sorte immédiatement des lois.* Paragraph 14, instead of, "*en un mot, qui ont fini par la mettre,*" it ought to be, *et, en second lieu, pour se mettre.* Paragraph 16, "*ce qu'elle a le mieux à faire, c'est de rester,*" it ought to be, *il faut qu'au moins, elle reste.* These are all of importance, because the words of the translation not only alter the sense, but express the contrary of the English. Going back to paragraph 2, instead of "*le parlement qui en avoit le droit,*" it ought to be simply, *le parlement taxateur, ou oppressif,* which again, is precisely the contrary of the translation. These are great errors; but when it is considered, that the thing came from my

head on the Tuesday, and was translated and printed and sent off to Paris on the Thursday and published in London on the Friday, most people will wonder that the errors were not more numerous.

APOLOGY.

It was my intention, as expressed in my last Register, to hang the *Edinburgh Review* and its band of Whigs. When Lord Cochrane lived at Holly Hill, in Hampshire, he used to wire the rabbits, which very much infested his gardens and his fields, and he would, in spite of all our remonstrances in support of the poaching phrase, persist in calling it hanging them, and to the particular annoyance of my son James, who was about eleven years old, who was his principal coadjutor in the work, and who seemed to think it unjust towards himself, as poacher, that the name given to the work of the hangman was given to a matter in which he took so much delight. So that, one day, he made a sort of complaint on the subject, saying to me very gravely, "Lord Cochrane calls it hanging the rabbits: it is not hanging, is it? They don't thieves so, do they?" "Not exactly," said I, "but they fasten something round their necks, and kill them; and it is all the same in the end." Lord Cochrane and his brother poacher accidentally met last year in Italy: I wonder whether they discussed the subject of hanging or wiring the rabbits. Now, this is the sort of execution that I intend to do on the Sawney reviewers and the Whigs. To hang and gibbet them would be to treat them as men; bad ones, to be sure; but it would argue an apprehension of danger from suffering them to exist; and this would be to do them too much honour. Besides, it would be putting them out of their misery too soon; and, therefore, I intend to wire them, a business which is performed thus: you take a piece of brass wire,

put it a little while in the fire to take off the shine, make an eye at one end of it, draw the other end through that eye, and thus you have a *noose* of the capacity required to admit the rabbit's head without touching the wire. You then fasten the other end of the wire to a stout peg or pin. Thus prepared, you go to the haunts of the rabbits, and having fixed upon a proper spot in their paths, you drive the pin down into the ground at about a foot from the path, then opening the noose to the extent required, and making a little bend in the wire to keep it that extent, you take a little stick (in the Hampshire poacher's phrase, *a toiler*), cut a sort of mouth in one end of it, and, sticking the other end into the ground, you put the mouth-end under the middle of the noose, which is thus nicely up at a proper height to receive the head of the rabbit. By and by, in the dark, comes the rabbit dancing along, anticipating the clover, as the Edinburgh Reviewers are now anticipating the sweets of the taxes; his head goes through the noose, down drops the toiler, he finds himself entangled, pulls to disentangle himself, the harder he pulls the tighter becomes the noose, he dances and pulls in every direction, and, at last, down he falls, choked by his own efforts, and in the morning you find him with head doubled in size by his fatal efforts, with eyes forced from their sockets, and, if in a corn or grass field, lying on a circular spot, about four feet in diameter, the grass or corn trampled down as smooth as the turnpike-road. Just in this way I will deal with the Edinburgh Reviewers and the traitorous faction of whom they are the tools, except that I will wire them by daylight. The public will see how they will bounce and dance and pull and fling; and, at last, tumble down senseless and motionless, leaving us to regret only that, in this respect unlike the rabbits, neither their carcasses nor their skins are of any earthly use. *They* turn out the Duke! *They!* Lord Cochrane's rabbits were just as able to turn him out of his farm; aye, and more able, for they might have *eaten* him out of it, if he had not

"*hanged* them." Indeed, so might these ravenous Whigs treat the Duke, if he were to suffer them to eat taxes. Rabbits breed and increase at a rate perfectly enormous, but not more so than Scotch place-hunters. If Brougham and Hume and the couple of Grants; if only these two couple were let alone for a year, all England would be overrun by the devouring litters that they would gather about them.

No. VII.

TABLEAU DE L'ANGLETERRE
en 1830.

TO THE

BRAVE PEOPLE OF PARIS.

On the appointment of TALLEYRAND PERIGORDE to be the Minister of the King of the French to the Court of London.

Barn-Elm Farm, 12th September, 1830.

FRIENDS,

I, who, on the 16th of August, had the honour to preside at a meeting of Englishmen, who agreed to that Address which was, on the 24th of August, presented by Sir Thomas Beevor, to your representatives [at the Hotel de Ville; I, who had the honour, as Chairman of the Meeting, to sign that Address; I, who then felt as well as expressed my admiration of your conduct, and who did no more than express the feelings and sentiments of all the friends of freedom in England; I, who am now engaged in collecting from thousands of working men, the little that they are able to give towards the widows and orphans of the brave men who so gloriously fell in the last week of July; I, who have from the day that your achievement was announced to us, had to perform the delightful task of expressing my joy at the prospect of seeing your innumerable sacrifices and deeds of valour rewarded at last by the establishment of real liberty in your beautiful country, so long trampled on by tyrants; I, who felt thus, only a few

days ago, am now, by the appointment of TALLEYRAND PERIGORDE, impelled by a sense of duty towards my country, towards you, and towards myself, to express to you frankly my opinions with regard to this ominous appointment; an appointment which has filled all men with astonishment, and all the friends of freedom with disappointment and disgust not to be described.

What! the people of England exclaim, *that man*, that Talleyrand, that very same Talleyrand who, born amongst the noblesse, and become priest and bishop, cast off the callot and the mitre, broke his ecclesiastical vows, and voted to put down the order of nobles, and to seize the property of the church; that Talleyrand who was "*Citizen Minister*" under the republic, and "*Prince Minister*" under the empire; that Talleyrand who was the chief adviser and flatterer of Napoleon, his chief instrument in all his usurpations on the people's rights, who abandoned him the moment he was in danger, and became the instrument of his enemies; that Talleyrand who, on the part of the Bourbons, signed the declaration of Vienna of 1815, in virtue of which a million and eleven thousand hostile bayonets were borne into France, by which France was compelled to surrender not only all that she acquired by her glorious victories, but also many of her old frontier towns, by which a tribute of seven hundred millions of francs was imposed upon her, by which she was compelled to maintain in her territory, and at her own expense, a hundred and fifty thousand *foreign troops* for five years; that Talleyrand, who gave up, without remonstrance, the museums to be stripped by those who had entered France under the name of *allies*; that Talleyrand, that same Talleyrand, who signed the Bourbon proclamation for abolishing the names of the bridge of Jena, of Austerlitz, of Arcole, and for destroying every memorial of the glorious deeds of the armies of France: what! exclaim the people of England, that *same* Talleyrand, that identical Perigorde successively noble, priest, bishop, citizen, and prince, who justified

Napoleon in the killing of the Duke d'ENGHIEN, and who signed the Bourbon ordinance for the arrest and subsequent killing of Marshal NEY! What! this very Talleyrand now a great confidential minister of the "*Citizen King of the French*," whose claims to the people's confidence are, that he has *never changed*, that he has *never* fought but under the tri-coloured flag, that he has *always* held the doctrine of the *sovereignty of the people*! What! this Talleyrand sent to reside with that very court, at which POLIGNAC had so long resided, and which he quitted only to go and carry into execution a plot for enslaving France! This Talleyrand, this *Grand Chamberlain of Charles X.*, sent to watch over the interests of France in that country where Charles X. is residing, and where he is openly cherished by the aristocracy, and secretly *by others*! Such, Frenchmen, are our exclamations at this astonishing appointment. But a little time for reflection diminishes our astonishment, though it by no means weakens our suspicions. In such cases men imitate the habits of sagacious hounds. When the game is first started we run on eagerly, paying little attention to circumstances; but when we come to something that checks us, we first express our surprise, and then we, like the hounds, *try back*; and we soon discover, that, in our haste, we have omitted to attend to many things which ought to have put us upon our guard, and to have induced us to come to conclusions with more care. We have received a check of this sort in the appointment of Talleyrand; and, therefore, we are now *trying back*. In doing this, we see several things which ought to have made us hesitate; amongst which things are the following:

1. It ought to have appeared *very strange* to us that the Duke of Orleans, who must have known the intentions of POLIGNAC as well, at least, as the journalists of Paris, never gave any marks of his displeasure at those intentions; but, on the contrary, lived on terms of perfect harmony with the court and ministry to the very eve of the execution of

the plot. Nay, even when the tyrannical ordinances had been issued, the Duke did not appear. He must have known that they had been issued; and still he kept aloof from the people; and it was not till the people had *put down the tyrants*, that the Duke of Orleans made his appearance; and then out he popped all at once upon the people, in the shape of a "*Lieutenant-General of the kingdom*," a title recognised by Charles with as much naïveté as if himself had suggested it!

2. It might, if we had taken time to reflect, have appeared *very strange* to us, that the *Lieutenant-General* was transformed into a king in about *sixty hours*, and that, too, without any apparent or assignable reason. Then, Charles and his son abdicated so exactly in point of time, and this also without any apparent reason; for, as to the people, they did not care a straw whether they abdicated or not. Besides, they did not abdicate for the grandson. They were compelled to go away, observe that; and the Duke of Orleans being made king, afforded the *only remaining chance of preserving the Bourbon dynasty in France*. Charles's slow march to the coast; the false story about his being bound to *America*; the curious fact of *American ships* being employed, and by whom! the large sum of money settled on him; the *American ships* bringing him to *England*: all these are additional circumstances to prove, that there was something at work, which was carefully kept from the knowledge of the people.

3. In the *ministry*, appointed by the new king, it was curious that one should be that very Baron Louis who was one of the ministers chosen by Louis XVIII., when, in 1815, he was a second time forced upon France! At the head of that ministry, who, in fact, were appointed by the Allies, was Talleyrand; next to him came this Baron Louis, who, it seems was also a priest, and was a canon under Talleyrand, when the latter was a bishop! It might, if we had taken time to reflect, have seemed *very strange* to us, that the "*citizen-king*" could find, in all France, no man fit to fill the place that this priest-baron now

fills! Another of the ministers is M. Guizot, who is, it seems a *Protestant*, and has written a pamphlet in praise of the *English Revolution of 1688*. As to his character of *Protestant*, though I am one, I know that it is to Protestants that we owe the loss of our liberties; and if he really have praised our Revolution of 1688, he has done, in fact, that which COTTE had done before him. That was a revolution, not by or for the people, but against their interests and their wishes; and this I will prove, when I get a copy of M. Guizot's pamphlet. In short, it is against the effects of that Revolution, that the people of England have been at war for a hundred and fifty years.

4. The not bringing the criminal ministers to trial might have opened our eyes some time ago. What GOOD reason can there have been for this delay? The king got off upon his *irresponsibility*; that charter which he violated was to protect him; and why? because his ministers were responsible. Why not try them, then! If they escape, who will then doubt that foul play is meant towards the people?

5. Then let us look at the conduct of our ministerial newspapers. When the news of the revolution first arrived, they condemned it; but in about ten days, they began to change their tone; they hoped that the republicans would be kept down; when the names of the new ministry appeared, they applauded the choice, and particularly of Baron Louis! They "*lamented* that a man like LA-FAYETTE had any influence, but were "*glad* that he was not in the ministry." Observe, too, the conduct of *Russia*! At first the French flag was proscribed in the ports of Russia; but when there had been time to communicate state-secrets from France, Russia relented! She had been told what was intended in France; she had been told all the secrets; and then she had no longer any alarm.

6. It would have been impossible to look well at all these circumstances without perceiving that the great object of most of the men in power was to make no real change, either in the go-

vernment or the dynasty; and that, whatever might be the intention of the Duke of Orleans himself, the intention of *others* was, that he should only *keep the place warm* for the other branch of the Bourbons, when circumstances might favour *their return*! And, if to the weight of all these circumstances we add the glaring, the unequivocal proof, afforded by the *appointment of Talleyrand* as ambassador to the English court, it is impossible not to be convinced that foul play of some sort is intended towards the people of France. I am certain that this second plot will succeed no better than the first; but, it is necessary now to be upon our guard, and to judge by actions and not by words.

7. In the meanwhile the *inefficiency* of the Chambers and the ministry seems quite wonderful. They appear to do *nothing*; or, at least, nothing worth naming. The people, the common people, have put down a tyrant; but, as yet, all they appear to have gained by it is to send money for him to spend in England, instead of giving it to him to spend in France! That appears to be their *gain*. The *hereditary law-givers* still exist; all the taxes still exist; and, what is still worse, the Chambers make *no new law of election*! This is exactly what our boroughmongers want. But they will be deceived; they may see confusion in France; they may see bloodshed in that country; but never will they see that people, consisting of *eight millions of adult male inhabitants*, consent to be ruled by the votes of *eighty thousand*. What! will two millions of *national guards*, with arms in their hands, and under the command of LAFAYETTE, ever again consent that nobody shall exercise the *sovereignty of the people* but eighty thousand rich men? Will these two millions of men ever again consent, *on any terms*, to give up the fruit of their labour to pay the interest of debts which were, in great part, contracted to pay foreign powers for enslaving them, and traitors for betraying them; will they ever again consent to give up the fruit of their labour for this purpose, *on any*

terms; but, will they consent to do it, too, without being permitted to have a vote in the choosing of those who are to lay the taxes and spend the money? No man in his senses can believe this; and yet this he must believe, if he believe that the present Chambers can long go on in their present way.

8. It appears to me, that the scheme now in contemplation is to prevent any shock being given to the *national debt*. England has been enslaved by a national debt, which has transferred, and is constantly transferring, the fruit of the people's labour into the pockets of *Jews* and fund-owners and fund-jobbers; and the same would, in time, be the result in France, if the system could be there supported. But, besides other circumstances, there is this great difference in the two cases. Such a system cannot be carried on without *great military force*; our military force is a *regular army*; but the great military force in France is *the armed people themselves*; it consists of those *who pay the taxes*, and not of those *who live upon the taxes*. This is the widest difference that the mind of man can imagine. The chief reason for *suppressing* the National Guard was, in fact, that it was seen they could long be made to pay the taxes, if they had arms in their hands; but who is the man to propose to *suppress them again*? And, therefore, all the hopes that our aristocracy entertain of quiet submission in the people of France to heavy taxes, and exclusion from the right of voting, will prove fallacious. There may be troubles, there may be confusion, there may be strife; but the people will, at last, prevail. If the King of the French be wise, and I hope he is, he will turn his back on all those who would persuade him that the people are to be blinded to their interests and defrauded of their rights; and he will learn in time to shun the example rather than listen to the advice of those, amongst whom he is now about to send the political Proteus of Europe.

9. At any rate, it is the affair of you, the people of France, to take care of yourselves; you have by your valour put down open violence, take good care

now not to be wheedled into slavery by hypocrisy and fraud; you have bared your breasts to the sabres, bayonets, and bullets, of the mercenaries of sanguinary tyrants, take good care to guard your hearts against the crocodile delusions of the rapacious band of loan-mongers, stock-jobbers, placemen, and pensioners, who might, indeed, not shed your blood, but who would, in time, reduce you to that misery which is the most painful consequence of slavery. You have bravely won your freedom, and now is your time to *secure it for ever*. No other power can move against you without aid from the purse of England, and England has no purse wherewith to aid any power. Go on, therefore; cease not till you have established your liberty on the basis of *equal rights*, without which the *sovereignty of the people* is a mockery; cease not till there is not left one single wretch so insolent as to propose to take a tax, direct or indirect, from him who is denied the right to vote; cease not till your example shall have effaced from the human mind the base idea that the mass of mankind were made to be underlings of aristocracy. Where much is given much is required; God has given to you a more fertile soil, a finer climate, greater sources of power, than to any other nation; he has given you, in addition, as much valour as the heart of man can contain; set, therefore, an example, which shall at once show your gratitude to God, and evince the sincerity of your desire to see the bands of oppression broken in every part of the world.

WM. COBBETT.

MANIFESTO OF THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES OF ENGLAND.

MANIFESTOES are declarations of parties who are about to commence a serious struggle; and they set forth the grounds upon which the parties proceed. Such are the nature and the object of the following petition to the King. The *people* are one party, the

aristocracy the other, and the King is appealed to by the former, in the way of *petition*. This petition was, on Monday evening last, submitted to 1,348 persons at the least, assembled at the Rotunda, Blackfriars Road, and was agreed to without one dissenting voice. In the next Register will be named the several places, in and near London, at which the petition will be deposited for *signing*. In the meanwhile, a large edition will be printed, and sold at a *penny* each, and may be had at my shop, No. 183, Fleet-street. By the hundred, 6s. If written for from the country (letters post-paid), they will be sent to any part of the country. When signed, in any town, the petition may be brought up to the King by *deputation*, or sent to some one in London to be presented. The petition which goes to the King ought to be written in a plain hand. None but *men*, or youths *above 16 years*, ought to sign it. If a man cannot write, he should take a friend to sign for him in his presence.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Petition of the under-signed persons, belonging to the Industrious Classes of London and its vicinity, dated this 13th day of September, 1830,

Most humbly sheweth,

That we approach your Majesty, not as blind adorers of royalty, but as faithful and dutiful subjects, whose fidelity and duty are founded in our conviction, that, in highly honouring and cheerfully obeying your Majesty, in upholding, with all our might, your just prerogatives, and evincing our most profound respect for your person, we best consult our own welfare, knowing that you are endowed with those prerogatives for the common good of us all, and not for your own exclusive advantage.

That feeling ourselves thus bound to your Majesty, not by harsh constraint but by a willing obedience arising from

a due estimate of our own interest and honour, regarding your person as sacred, not from servility of mind, but because you are the fountain of justice and of mercy, taught by the laws of our country that kings were made for the people and not the people for kings, regarding your kingly powers as given to you for the purpose of preserving the peace, the rights, and the happiness of the people, and more especially for the defence and protection of the weak against the strong, of the poor against the unjust encroachments of the rich, of the fruits of industry against the wiles and the violence of aristocratical ambition, arrogance and rapacity; animated by all these considerations, and beholding in your Majesty's most gracious conduct and demeanour an indubitable proof of your anxious desire to promote our good by a redress of our grievances, we, with the confidence with which suffering children appeal to a tender father, lay those grievances before your Majesty.

That we complain, may it please your Majesty, not of the form of that Government which has endured for so many ages, and under which our fathers were so free, lived in such ease and abundance, and saw their country so great and so much honoured throughout the world; we complain not of the nature of the institutions of our country, which have stood the test of centuries; we complain not of any thing, an attack on which would argue a hankering after innovation, but, on the contrary, it is of innovations, innovations endless in number, cruelly oppressive, and studiously insulting, that we have now to make complaint to your Majesty.

That we complain, generally, that the whole of the laws passed within the last forty years, and especially within the last twenty years, present one unbroken series of endeavours to enrich and to augment the power of the aristocracy, and to impoverish and depress the middle and labouring part of the people; and that to give your Majesty a specimen of the wrongs and indignities heaped upon us, we specifically complain that the trial by jury, held so

sacred by our fathers and provided for by Magna Charta, as so necessary to the protection of the people, has, in a great measure, been taken from us, leaving us to be fined, imprisoned, corporally punished, and, in some cases, transported, without trial by jury, and at the sole discretion of magistrates, appointed by and dismissable at the pleasure of your Majesty's Ministers: we complain that within the last forty years the most grievous taxes have been laid upon us for the benefit of the aristocracy, to heap riches on them in the shape of pensions, sinecures, and places, and that, as a specimen, 113 of them are, in one case, now receiving out of the taxes 650,000*l.* a year: we complain that the two families of Grenville and Dundas have, during the last forty years, received more money in sinecures alone, than it has cost, during the same time, to maintain the whole of the civil government of the United States of America, which, under that cheap government, have arrived at population and power to rival those of England herself: we complain, that while the laws and usages of our country hold standing armies in abhorrence, and while they are wholly unnecessary to our country, especially in time of peace, we are now taxed, at the end of sixteen years of peace, to maintain a standing army that costs more yearly than the army that was maintained during the American war, when we had war also with France, Spain, and Holland, and this, too, while we have, besides the yeomanry, a militia of sixty thousand men, always ready to be called out: we complain, that at the end of sixteen years of peace we are taxed to maintain a navy which costs five millions a year, while the navy cost only seven millions a year when we were carrying on war against America, France, Spain, and Holland: we complain that in this peace, which was to give us indemnity for the past and security for the future, we are loaded with taxes twice as heavy as those which were required during the war against all those powers: we complain that the emoluments arising from these establishments are engrossed,

for the far greater part, by the aristocracy and their dependents, for whose sole benefit they appear to exist to this enormous extent, a conclusion fully warranted when we see that we have three generals for every regiment of soldiers, two admirals for every ship of the line, that we have, taking both services together, one commissioned officer to every five private men, and especially when we look at the families and connexions from which all the officers come: we complain that, in the navy, the bulwark of our country, promotion and power are so bestowed, that sons of the aristocracy, who were children at the end of the war, have the command of ships, and have under them masters and lieutenants, who were fighting at sea before these commanders were born: we complain that, in pursuance of this system of aggrandising the aristocracy at the expense, and to the depressing of the middle and working classes, military and naval and ordnance academies have been established, for the rearing of officers for the army and navy, and that in these the children of the aristocracy and of their dependents are nursed, fed, clad, and taught at the public expense, so that, the middle and working class are compelled to pay for the nursing and feeding and teaching of the children of the aristocracy, and that, too, for the manifest purpose of excluding for ever hereafter their own children and kindred from all chance, and even all possibility, of possessing military or naval command: we complain of the establishment of military asylums for rearing up the children of soldiers in ease and comfort at the public expense, the children of working men being, under like circumstances, treated as paupers, while their fathers are compelled to pay taxes to support these asylums: we complain, that, in accordance with this system of establishing a permanent military force, while the pay of the private soldier has been so augmented as to make it, over and above his clothing and lodging and fuel, greater than the average wages of the hard-working man, the soldier, like the aristocracy,

is excused from paying postage on his letters, while the hard-working and half-starved man, who is taxed to maintain that well-fed and well-clad soldier, is not so excused: we complain, that we have been taxed to give half-pay, in the army and navy, to a large part of the clergy of the established church, who, for twelve years, were receiving tithes, Easter-offerings, and other dues, as rectors and vicars, and at the same time receiving military or naval half-pay, and who, at the end of that time, were allowed to sell, or transfer, this half-pay, still leaving it a charge upon this burdened and suffering people: we complain, that within the last thirty years, 1,600,000*l.* have been paid out of the taxes for, as was alleged, "the relief of the poor clergy of the church of England," while the bishops of that church have revenues from ten to forty thousand pounds a year, while the Deans and Chapters have wealth enormous, while there are numbers of the aristocratical clergy who have two, three, or more benefices each, and while, to cite an instance, the Earl of Guilford has, at this time, the great living of St. Mary, Southampton, including the adjoining parish of South Stoneham, the livings of Old Alresford, of New Alresford, and of Medstead, a Prebend at Winchester, and the Mastership of St. Cross: we complain, that the revenues of the church are thus distributed, that there are "poor clergy" in this rich and luxurious church; but we more especially complain, that we are taxed for the relief of those who are made poor by this scandalous grasping of the church-revenues by the aristocracy: we complain, not only of the weight of the taxes arising from the afore-mentioned causes, but of their partial imposition, falling as they do, like feathers on the aristocracy, and like lead on the middle and working class: we complain, that the taxes on the malt, the sugar, the tea, or the spirits, amount on either of these articles, to more than the tax on all the lands in the kingdom: we complain, that while foreign wine pays a duty of fifty per cent. on its value, foreign spirits pay four hundred per

cent.: we complain, that while the goods, which are the result of our labour or skill, pay a heavy auction-tax, the timber, underwood, and other produce of land, sold on the land, pay no such tax: we complain, that, of the more than two millions a year raised by the tax on letters received by the post, the aristocracy pay not one single farthing: we complain (leaving out a hundred other instances), that in the case of probates of wills and administrations, no tax at all is paid by the land, while a heavy tax is imposed on personal property, and thus, while the middle class has to sustain this cruel tax, not a farthing of it falls upon the owners of the land: we complain, that, as if all these were not enough, a Corn Bill has been passed, and has been in force for fifteen years, giving the aristocracy a monopoly of that necessary of life, shutting out food while it was asserted by those who made the law, that there were too many mouths, compelling manufacturers to buy their bread dear and to sell their goods and labour cheap, sacrificing all the rest of the community to the greediness of the owners of the land: we complain, that the game-laws, always unjust in principle, always at war with the rights of nature and the dictates of reason, have, within the last fifteen years, become tenfold more cruel than formerly, for that to pecuniary penalties, or short imprisonment, for an infraction of those laws, are now added long imprisonment, corporal punishment, and transportation beyond the seas for seven years, and these too at the sole discretion of the justices of the peace, appointed by and dismissable at the pleasure of the Ministers of the day: we complain, that the new law of trespass has empowered the justices to imprison poor men and to cause them to be corporally punished without any trial, while the great trespasser is left under the protection of the ancient law: we complain, that the working people having been, by the weight of the taxes on the necessities of life, reduced to a state of pauperism, laws were next made to prevent them from obtaining parochial relief as heretofore: we com-

plain, that, within these twelve years, two acts have been passed, one to throw the power of vestries into the hands of all the landowners, and another to enable those landowners to set at defiance even the power of the magistrates to cause relief to be given: we complain, that, in consequence of these taxes, this monopoly in corn, and the severities on the working people, of which we have here given merely a specimen, the working people of England, once the best fed, best clad, and most moral in the world, have become the most miserable and degraded to be found on the face of the earth, those of unhappy Ireland only excepted: we complain, that the landowners compel them to draw carts and wagons like beasts of burden, that they keep men forcibly from their wives for a purpose too gross to mention, that others forbid them to marry upon pain of being left to beg or starve, and that others sell them by the week or month by public auction: we complain that the House of Commons, though fully apprised of all this suffering, though they have, in evidence given before their committees, proof upon proof of the wretchedness of the people, though they have in evidence, that the honest working man is fed worse than the convicted felons in the jails and the hulks, though it has been proved to them that the working people commit crimes for the express purpose of getting at the better fare in the prisons; though they have been fully informed upon all these points, though they must be acquainted with the notorious facts, that the working people have, in many instances, resorted to the food of hogs and dogs, and have in many others been actually starved to death, they have adopted no measure for their relief, but measures innumerable for their punishment, closing, at last, with a bill to authorise the keepers of poor-houses and hospitals to sell their dead bodies for dissection, and thus, in this signal respect, putting the honest, worn-out or unfortunate man upon a level with the murderer.

That to our gracious and just and merciful King we complain, as of the real cause of all these oppressions and suffer-

ings, that we are not represented in that which is called, and ought to be, the Commons' or people's House of Parliament: we complained, that though it had been stated to that House in 1793, without an attempt at contradiction, that one hundred and fifty-four peers and great commoners and the treasury put a decided majority into the House, and though, in 1809, the House had proof tendered (which it would not receive) that two of the Ministers had actually sold a seat in the House, yet when, in 1817, we petitioned for such a reform as would put an end to these odious practices, that House, instead of listening to our humble prayers, passed a law which enabled the Ministers to put us into dungeons at their pleasure, deprived of the sight of friends and of the use of pen, ink, and paper, which law was carried into effect with unheard-of severity and cruelty: we complain, that, in 1819, a body of persons, peaceably met at Manchester for the purpose of petitioning the parliament to adopt a reform of the Commons' House, were attacked by soldiers, and, to the amount of some hundreds, either killed, crippled or wounded: we complain, that the soldiers were by Lord Viscount Sidmouth thanked, in his late Majesty's name, for their conduct on that sanguinary day: we complain, that the House of Commons refused all inquiry into that memorable and horrible transaction, but that it, in that same session, passed six distinct acts, each of which further and greatly abridged our rights and liberties, and particularly two of them, by which the liberty of the press was, in effect, as far as related to the working people, nearly extinguished, but above all things, we humbly beseech your Majesty to remark, that that House, with the records of 1793, 1809, and 1819, before it, passed a law inflicting fine, imprisonment, and even banishment, on any man or woman who should write, print or publish any thing having even a tendency to bring it into contempt.

Thus, may it please your Majesty, we have, in all humility and dutifulness,

submitted to your wisdom and justice a statement of a part of our manifold grievances and sufferings: we have, in the sincerity of our hearts, expressed to you our firm conviction, that all these have arisen from our not being represented in parliament; and as the means of restoring us to liberty and happiness, as the means of uniting all hearts in preserving the peace of our country and upholding the dignity and true splendour of your Majesty's crown, we humbly but earnestly pray, that of those great powers with which your Majesty is invested for the good of your faithful people, you will be graciously pleased to make such use as shall produce a reform in the Commons' House, ensuring to all adult males, not insane and not tarnished by indelible crime, a voice, given by ballot, in the choosing of representatives, and as shall shorten the duration of Parliaments.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

TO

DANIEL STUART,

Proprietor, or late Proprietor, of the Courier, and recently High Sheriff for the County of Oxford.

Kensington, 15th Sept., 1830.

DAN,

WHEN I first heard of you, you were a *tailor's trotter*; next you became, with your brother-in-law Mackintosh (Sir Jammy), a *flaming patriot*; next the editor of a *ministerial paper*, in which capacity you advocated the war against France, called, in 1815, for the stripping Paris of the museums, for making France pay a tribute, for taking from her her frontier towns, and for inflicting vengeance on the people of France; in 1817 I saw you the foremost to call for the gagging and dungeon bills; in 1819 I saw you defending the slaughter of the people at Manchester; in 1820 I saw you calling for the punishment of the Queen, guilty, or innocent; and now I find you *praising the French ministry and Talleyrand*,

that Talleyrand who, in 1803, *accused our Government of having plotted the murder of the Emperor Paul!*

Well, right worthy High Sheriff and Justice of the Peace of Oxfordshire, while your fellow-labourer, JOHN WALTER, of Bear Wood, who so *be-called* you in 1820, is in the same office in BERKSHIRE: well, Dan, what I have now to do with you is to remark on an article in your paper of yesterday, on the *revolution in Brunswick and Leipsic*, which article I shall take a bit at a time.

Our readers will perceive by our extracts from Private Letters and papers that the *misruled people of Brunswick* have risen upon their Sovereign, and that he has been compelled to fly from his dominions. There is nothing in this to astonish us, for the conduct of the Duke had for some time been such as *none but the most patient people on earth could have endured*. The revolt has, however, been attended with some excesses which appear to have been completely wanton; but it is thus in all countries where *there is no medium authority* between the Sovereign and the people, when the latter, rendered desperate by oppression, cease to acknowledge a ruler to whom they had long and patiently submitted. In Absolute Monarchies there are but two ways of keeping the people in subjection; the one is to inspire an affection for the person of the Monarch by kind treatment and a constant solicitude for their happiness; the other to command respect and fear by the display of superior courage and abilities. In the former, the people accustomed to regard their Monarch as a father, are content to recognise an authority which, although absolute, scarcely wounds their pride without affecting their happiness; in the latter, the mass are either kept down by the awe which superior talents, or great personal courage, always inspire, or are willing to be satisfied with the *honour* which a society may be disposed to feel in the *possession of a great leader*. The Duke of BRUNSWICK, however, neither commanded respect nor inspired affection; and the only wonder is, that he should have been so long able to remain at the head of a people, who had cause neither to fear nor love him. The riots at Leipsic, an account of which is also given, are of a most important character, from the rank of the Sovereign against whom the popular feeling has been pronounced; but whatever regret the state of society in Saxony may cause, it is entirely *unmixed with surprise*; for it was not to have been expected that a people differing in religion from that of their Sovereign, and regarding with dislike the *increasing influence of a priesthood obnoxious to them* from their earliest associations, should have availed themselves of the first

excuse for giving vent to long suppressed indignation.

What, is the Duke of Brunswick such a tyrant, Dan? How came you never to tell us of this before? It seems that the people burnt his palace, and that he *escaped in disguise*; and, what is worse, that *his soldiers would not fire on the people!* It is said, too, that people threatened, that, if the soldiers *did fire*, they would *kill their wives and children!* Ah, Dan! If the wives of the soldiers had been *drunken devils*, Dan! then, I dare say, the soldiers would not have cared much about it. Be this as it may, the soldiers *refused to fire on the people*, and all soldiers on the continent, except the *infamous Swiss and infamous Bourbon Aristocratical Guards*, have done the same. Dan, what do you mean by "*no medium authority?*" We, *happy we*, are blessed with this "*medium authority*," I suppose? The 154 peers and great commoners, who return a majority of the Commons, or People's House, are a nice *medium*, aren't they, Dan? Very nice, to be sure; but not nice enough to cheat the people of England any longer. "*People will be satisfied with the honour of possessing a great leader.*" Yes, Dan, so they will, if they be fools as well as cowards. But *why* this sage remark? Oh! because *we*, thrice *lucky we*, have got "*a great leader!*" Put him in the scale, Dan, against ten-pennyworth of halfpence, and see which is worth most in the eyes of the people. What a driveller you must have become, to hope to humbug us in this way! So it was not at all surprising that the Saxons should rebel, if we look at the "*increasing influence of an obnoxious priesthood.*" And do you know of *no other people* who have to submit to the "*increasing influence of an obnoxious priesthood?*" I do, Dan; aye, and a priesthood, too, a thousand times more hated, and justly hated, than those of Saxony can be; and, moreover, Dan, I know this people will not be long before they give open "*vent to their long-suppressed indignation*" against this all-grasping and cruel priesthood.

Whilst, however, we are willing to palliate

to a certain extent, the conduct of persons capable of appreciating their wrongs, or the unjust subjection which has been so long imposed upon them, we cannot but regard with *dismay* the excesses of a portion of that people, who do not understand the value of liberal institutions, and who appear to have no other object than the destruction of property, and the removal by brute force of those distinctions of society which their rulers have unwisely attempted to maintain, not by the influence of good example, and the effect of good government, but by an organization of *physical force*, which can only be permanently efficient when its object is to support *laws and institutions, conceived in reason and justice for the welfare of every class of society*. It has long been an argument with the enemies of Constitutional Government, that liberty in certain nations of Europe is so imperfectly understood, that an attempt to introduce free institutions would be attended with difficulty and danger. We are *quite willing to allow*, that to a certain extent, the observation is true, and if the nations of the Continent were composed only of a large mass of ignorant minds, with an enlightened portion too small in number to render the necessity of change apparent, we should say that nothing could be more injudicious, nothing more injurious, than to attempt to disturb a system which, although contrary to reason, and opposed to the general rights of mankind, had existed for so many centuries. But surely the most prejudiced man will admit that, in *every part of the Continent, during the last thirty years*, there has been such a progress in education, and such an increase of number in the reflecting and better classes, that governments ought to have seen the necessity of *adapting institutions gradually to the improved intellectual condition of the people*. If this had been done in time, the riots and excesses which have lately taken place, would have been prevented, for, although the conduct of the *lower orders* has been such as to induce the *respectable citizens to take arms against them*, it is probable that they never would have risen at all if they had not for some time past observed in those citizens symptoms of dissatisfaction, upon which they speculated for successful resistance to the Sovereign authority.

Oh! you regard the "people's excesses with *dismay*," do you, Dan? You did not, I suppose, regard the "*excesses*" of their tyrants with dismay; at least, you never *told* us that you did? You never found any fault with the rulers till they were beaten by the people: you defended Charles X. till the foolish tyrant was compelled to run away. The people only *put down* tyranny; that is all; and what *excesses* are there in that? "*Physical force*

(*alias military*) can be *permanently efficient*, when its object is to support laws conceived in *reason and justice* for the *welfare of every class of society*." What a fool you are, Dan! For, if the laws be *wise, just*, and for the *good of all the people*, what need can there be of *military force to support them*? Ah! we, *fortunate we*, have a *military force* that costs *ten millions a year*! And so it was necessary, you know, Mr. High Sheriff, to give it to be understood that the *very best laws in the world required a military force to support them*! That force, however, Dan, is not *what it was*, and you are quaking down to your toe-nails at the thought of the change. You are "*quite willing to allow* (that's gracious, at any rate) that, within the last thirty years, knowledge has so increased on *the continent* (not *here*: oh, no!) that the Government ought to have made a change *gradually* in their institutions accordingly." Only on *the continent*, Dan? I know some *islands* where it has long been *more wanted* than in Belgium, Hamburg, Brunswick, Saxony, or *even in France*, tyrants as the Bourbons were. But, O fie! We must not talk of abuses in *islands*! We must not talk of any change wanted *in them*. We must look upon revolutions on *the continent* as having as little to do with us as those which take place amongst the ants and the spiders! Poh! Dan; you deceive nobody: the parsons and the boroughmonger tribes, who read your paper, *pray* that you may deceive the people; but, like Satan, they pray in vain. And who do you mean by *lower orders*, Dan? If you do not mean the pensioned and sinecure and loan-mongering and borough-mongering and tax-eating tribe, but mean the *working people*, the proper answer for you is a blow on the mouth with a good hard fist, sending your teeth down your throat. Of all the insolence that the people of England have endured, that which they have received from you ought not to be forgotten. "*The respectable citizens take arms against the lower orders*." Ah! Dan, tell your mortified and malignant

heart, and tell those of base borough-mongers, to place no hopes here: tell them not to hope to wheedle shopkeepers to cut the throats of artizans, and farmers those of labourers, for fear these latter should relieve them from paying away half their incomes in taxes to feed the aristocracy and their swarms! Tell them, Dan, and tell yourself, that there are *ten* working men to *one* shopkeeper or farmer. Tell them this, Dan, and their hopes of getting "*respectables*" to cut the throats of the "*lower orders*" will vanish. No, Dan, nothing but *Swiss*, infamous Swiss, nothing but rascals who sell their bodies, blood, bones, and skin, at so much a pound will do now, and they will only become carrion by the attempt. Oh, no, Dan, you will not see the shopkeepers and farmers, out of pure love for Gatton and Old Sarum, attempt to cut the working people's throats; and if there were to be some base scoundrels attempt it, their own would be cut to a certainty.

We see nothing to prevent the adoption of a more liberal policy by other States, and we would warn their rulers against a belief that they can govern despotically with more ease than with the aid of free institutions; they may not be able at once to introduce a liberal system like that to which England owes at this moment all her tranquillity, for in order to imitate us in our laws and institutions, the people must be brought gradually to understand them, and in the course of time the reciprocal influence of intellect in creating laws, and the effect of good laws in advancing intellect, would be strongly developed. In the mean time we should say put these riots down, for they cannot be suffered to continue without the chance of inflicting a thousand times greater injury than any possible benefit could arise; but in putting them down let there be an earnest and a sincere intention to commence the work of reform, not that reform which wild enthusiasts would have, but the reform which reason and humanity dictate to the conscience of every educated man, and to which no man filling an office of State ought to be insensible. In this way there will be no more contests between kings and their subjects; and if society cannot become so perfect as the visionaries of this country suppose possible, it will at least be so improved as to increase the security of the upper, and promote the happiness of the middling and lower, orders.

Oh, oh! Here we come to the drift of the whole palinodie! Here we come home, Dan! You "see nothing to pre-

vent the adoption of a *more liberal policy in other states.*" That's 'generous, now, old tailor's trotter. And you "would warn their rulers against believing that they can rule despotically with more ease than otherwise"! Well said, Dan, and boldly said too! Oh, no! you are right, Dan; "they cannot, all at once, nor at twice neither, adopt a liberal system like that to which England owes, at this moment, all her tranquillity"; and for this reason, Dan, that the people will not let them! They abhor the English system! Spain, Portugal, Sicily, have expressly rejected it, and the French have now shed their blood like water, in order to protect their fine country against this very system: yes, Dan, and one of the specific charges of the French against their tyrant was, that he aimed at inflicting on them "*le fleau des bourgs pourris,*" or, the scourge of rotten boroughs: yes, Dan, the French have shed their blood, rather than submit to this hell-born source of oppression; and this every working man in England knows well; every one of them feels it; and mad, indeed, is the wretch who has the impudence to think, that the scourge will long be submitted to here. "They cannot imitate us, because it is a work that must be accomplished gradually." Very true, Dan; it must be done gradually, just as we have been made free. Ours has all been gradual work: first the tax on a bushel of malt was sixpence, next a shilling, next eighteenpence, next two shillings, and now two and sixpence. First, the tax on a newspaper was a halfpenny, next it was a penny, and now it is fourpence. First, the use of juries was abolished as far as related to mere matters of police; men can now be heavily fined, imprisoned for three months, whipped and even transported, without trial by jury. At first, the standing army consisted of a few companies of guards, living amongst the people. Now we have a standing army of a hundred thousand men, kept up in barracks and inland fortresses. So that the work has been very gradual; and the tyrants of the continent have not

time for such gradual work. You are, therefore, perfectly right, Dan; to which I add, God Almighty in his mercy forbid that they should!—"In the *mean time*, we should say, put these riots down." Aye, Dan; but how: it is easy to *say* put them down; but the saying is like the decree of the mice in council. They cannot put them down without soldiers, and their soldiers will not fight the people; ah! Dan, I know what you mean here: you mean to say, that the people in England may bestir themselves, and that then *they must be put down!* You are kind enough to say, indeed, that they shall have the reform *after* they be put down; and that is very liberal on your part Dan. But, now for this REFORM. To prepare us for this the whole of this long article was written by some poor scrubby, empty-skulled thing in office, who has fathered the thing upon you. You recommend a reform, "not that reform which *wild enthusiasts* would have, but the reform which reason and humanity dictate to the conscience of every *educated man*." Ah! Dan, sad indeed will be the lot of the boroughmongers if they proceed upon your suggestion. Their *education* will stand them in little stead against the united will of the people. The "visionaries" will see their wishes accomplished, Dan. You are mistaken, too, in supposing that the contest is between the king and his subjects. The people like the king and grudge him nothing that he has. The contest is between the people and the rapacious and savage boroughmongers. That is the contest, Dan; and the later it comes to a result the worse it will be for the boroughmongers. In the year 1793, a famous old boroughmonger said to Mr. JOHN NICHOLLS, who was then a member of Parliament: "If we suffer this revolution to succeed in France, our order must be upset in this country. We will therefore try to prevent its success. Our *trial* may fail, but if we do not try we *must* be overthrown." If they do not *try* now, they will to a certainty lose their boroughs, and some other things; but if

they *do try*, they will not only lose their boroughs; but will be stripped as naked as so many rats not half an hour old; and let them take this as a warning! And now farewell, Dan. We can all see that the Duke means to anticipate his opponents by proposing a reform; but we all believe that both parties will join together in attempting to make a reform that shall not come into operation for a good while; and that, when it does come into operation, shall do us no good. Mr. Tennison, who prosecuted the two poor fellows that were hanged at Oxford; or rather, who pleaded against them; that Tennison who brought in the last bill that was passed to change the law in such manner as to give the landlords a harder grasp upon the property of their tenants; that Tennison has addressed a letter to the reformers of Birmingham, advising them to be very *moderate in their demands*, and very *modest* in their manner of making them; advice which the Attwoods and other associates of Burdett are very likely to follow, but which the *people* of Birmingham will reject with scorn. If the plan, as it is called, of Lord JOHN RUSSELL were attempted to be carried into effect; that is to say, the giving of two members to Birmingham, with suffrage to renters of ten or twenty pounds a year;

If this nice little plan,
Of the nice little man,

were attempted, not a single voter would come alive from the hustings. The indignation of the people at seeing the monstrous injustice practised under their eyes, would drive them to rage which nothing could restrain. In such a place, too, where every shop is an arsenal, and where even the very tools that men work with are weapons of destruction. The first words of the *Æneid*, "*Arms and the man*," is the motto of Warwickshire. The men are some of the hardest and the bravest in the kingdom; and it is presumption, indeed, in this Tennison to believe, that he can wheedle them into an abandonment of their rights. These good fellows of Birmingham I beg leave to remind, that

at the dinner which the mongrel aristocrats gave to Burdett, the following was one of the toasts: "The *electors of Westminster*, and may their *bright example* be followed by all the *electors in the kingdom*." Amen, say I to that: I drink the toast in milk every day of my life; for the electors of Westminster have pelted from the hustings of Covent-garden that Burdett and that Hobhouse who have yet the audacity to call themselves the representatives of that city.

TO LORD WILTON.

MY LORD,

I HAVE just read, in a report of your speech at Manchester, your charge of *ingratitude* against the people of England, who, you say, wish to make *victims of the aristocracy*! This puts me in mind of the charge of cruelty that the wolves brought against the sheep. I will, in a letter addressed to you, defend the people in the next number of Two-penny Trash, which will appear on the 1st of October.

WM. COBBETT.

ADDRESSES TO THE PARISIANS.

THREE young men (that's the stuff!) went off to Paris, last Friday, with an address from the fine and public-spirited town of NOTTINGHAM. To the great honour of that town, the address was signed BY THE MAYOR, as Major; which is so contrary to the conduct of the *other Mayors*, and especially *he of London*, the old *doer* of that base paper, the PUBLIC LEDGER. This thing thought, I suppose, that *its example* would deter other public authorities, especially when backed by *Alderman Shawl*! WHY do these people dislike the French Revolution? I will tell another time. They have *excellent reasons*. The town of LEWES has also sent off a deputation for the same purpose. That of Nottingham carries 200*l.*, chiefly subscribed in very small sums. The amount from Lewes I do not exactly know. They have met at NEWCASTLE, I see, for the same purpose. All in good

time: let us keep on steadily, and we shall defeat the *intriguers* in France and their friends, the *boroughmongers*, too. I shall be glad to see any gentleman going to France on business of this sort. I can give them information and also letters.

MR. O'CONNELL,

IN a letter addressed to the Prince of Waterloo, has declared his resolution to prevent the House of Commons from sitting to an hour later than that of *nine at night*! This he has completely in his power; and if he adhere to his word, which I trust he will, he will in that thing alone do unspeakable good. I have always been complaining of this *owl-light legislation*; it is one of the disgraces of the country; but when the House is *reformed*, as *it will be soon*, this matter, amongst others, will be put to rights.

ELECTION FOR CORONER.

THIS is become a contest for *political principle* in Middlesex. Notwithstanding a base juggle to defeat Mr. WAKLEY, he, to all appearance, will triumph. He is gaining on his opponent; but those who have votes should remember that they cannot do their *duty* by remaining *at home*. Let them go and poll *directly*, and thus put an end to the contest.

FARMING STOCK.

My Farming Stock, at Barn-Elm Farm, will be sold by auction, on the premises, on Monday, the 27th of this month of September. The stock may be viewed, and catalogues had, two days before, at Mr. Gomme's, auctioneer, Hammersmith, at the farm-house, or at my shop in Fleet-street.

Were published, on the 1st inst.,

COBBETT'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN, No. 14; being the last number of the work. Price 6d.

N. B. Odd Numbers may be had to *complete sets*; and complete sets may be had at No. 183, Fleet Street, and of all booksellers.

COBBETT'S TWO-PENNY TRASH, for Working People; for the month of August. Price 2d.

COBBETT'S HISTORY OF GEORGE IV. No. 1. Price 8d.; to be *continued monthly*.

N. B. This History will be comprised in about ten numbers. The Second No. of the History of George the Fourth will be published on the 1st of October.

New editions of Cobbett's English and French Grammars, Cottage Economy, Year's Residence in America, Emigrant's Guide, &c., &c.

COBBETT'S LECTURES.

I SHALL lecture again at the ROTUNDA ON NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock; and then I must, *I think*, take leave of my audience for the present; for I want to visit my friends in *Kent* and *Sussex*, before the Parliament meet.

PRESS-MEN.

I HAVE just seen the *statement of the letter-press-printers against the use of machinery*. Their case is very hard; something should be done to relieve them: they have a fair claim to this; and I shall be very ready to see their committee, and to render them any aid that may be within my power.

A FRENCH GRAMMAR; or, Plain Instructions for the Learning of French. The notoriously great sale of this Book is no bad criterion of its worth. The reason of its popularity is its *plainness*, its *simplicity*. I have made it as plain as I possibly could: I have encountered and overcome the difficulty of giving *clear definitions*: I have proceeded in such a way as to make the task of learning as little difficult as possible. The price of this book is 5s. in boards.

THE LAW OF TURNPIKES; or, an Analytical Arrangement of, and Illustrative Commentaries on, all the General Acts, relative to Turnpike Roads. By WILLIAM COBBETT, Jun., Student of Lincoln's Inn. Price 3s. 6d. boards.

THE WOODLANDS:

OR,

A TREATISE

On the preparing of ground for planting; on the planting; on the cultivating; on the pruning; and on the cutting down of Forest Trees and Underwoods;

DESCRIBING

The usual growth and size and the uses of each sort of tree, the seed of each, the season and manner of collecting the seed, the manner of preserving and of sowing it, and also the manner of managing the young plants until fit to plant out;

THE TREES

Being arranged in Alphabetical Order, and the List of them, including those of America as well as those of England, and the English, French, and Latin names being prefixed to the directions relative to each tree respectively.

I know every thing about the rearing and managing of Trees myself, from the gathering of the Seed, to the cutting-down and the applying of the Tree; and *all* that I know I have communicated in this Book. It is handsomely printed in 8vo., and the Price is 14s.

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CORONER.

FREEHOLDERS OF MIDDLESEX!

You have gained another splendid triumph, as appears from the state of this day's poll. Public principle and public justice having produced for Mr. WAKLEY 296 votes, while the workings and manœuvres of private jobbing, misrepresentation and intrigue, have extorted only 251 votes. Mr. WAKLEY's Committee therefore are justified in declaring, that the present contest must terminate in a glorious victory for the cause of independence, humanity, and truth. Hasten to the Poll, then, and by your suffrages in favour of Mr. WAKLEY, show that iniquitous combinations are not to succeed in Middlesex.

JOHN WALLIS, Chairman.

Crown and Anchor, Strand,
Sept. 16th.

The Poll opens at Nine and closes at Four o'clock. and will FINALLY CLOSE on Monday next. The friends of Mr. WAKLEY are particularly requested to see that their votes are properly entered on the Poll Books.

Printed by William Cobbett, Johnson's-court; and published by him, at 183, Fleet-street.